

**Security Council**

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Letter dated 26 May 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

International intercourse is grounded in well-established principles, and foremost among them is the principle of respect for the sovereignty of States that forbids interference in their internal affairs and the undermining of their security and stability. The Charter of the United Nations affirms this principle, inasmuch as Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter states that:

"Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter; ..."

The Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, adopted by the General Assembly on 24 October 1970 and annexed to its resolution 2625 (XXV), proclaims:

"The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations."

It also proclaims:

"The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter."

This principle forbids any State or group of States to intervene, directly or indirectly and for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State.

The United States of America and its dependency, the United Kingdom, despite the fact that they are permanent members of the Security Council and thus have additional responsibilities under the Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security, nevertheless violate the purposes and principles of the Charter whenever their own narrow political interests and their hegemonistic objectives so require.

The conduct of these two countries towards Iraq is the most telling indication of their contempt for the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization's resolutions, the fundamentals of international intercourse and also, indeed, the Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, in which the Council itself affirms the



commitment of all States Members of the United Nations to the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq. These two countries are using armed force on a daily basis against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Iraq in the two no-flight zones that they imposed by their unilateral decision, and these two countries are supporting, funding and training terrorist groups for the purpose of undermining Iraq's security and threatening its territorial integrity.

The most recent action by the United States stemming from its policy of seeking to undermine Iraq's stability and endanger its sovereignty and territorial integrity has been to host a group of representatives of rebel bands in northern Iraq so that they might participate, together with representatives of numerous countries, in two training courses in the United States, one to study the development of institutional systems and the other on the management of financial resources, as part of a three-week programme held from 7 to 25 May 2001.

The fact that the United States Department of State included elements from rebel groups in northern Iraq in a training course attended by representatives of many countries, including Arab countries and others, constitutes wanton interference in the internal affairs of Iraq, a violation of Iraq's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and a stimulus to rebellion in the country that must be eliminated.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative